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DEBT QUESTION

Discussed by Judge Fleming in the House of Delegates.

THE JACKSON COUNTY DELEGATE

Takes the Position That West Virginia Does Not Owe a Cent.

HIS RESOLUTION FINALLY PASSES.

A Strong Speech, in Which He Presents the Question in a New Light to Many—Ex-Governor Wilson's Bill to Pay Himself a Fee for Services in the Direct Tax Matter May Be Repealed—The Repeal Bill Advanced to Second Reading After a Lively Debate—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio County, Shows Up Some Inside Facts.

(For Day Session of the Legislature See Third Page.)

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Judge Fleming's resolution in regard to the Virginia debt, after several postponements, was taken up this evening. He addressed the house briefly in its behalf, taking the ground that the house, in advocating the Edmiston joint resolution had done the only thing possible under the circumstances, but in causing it to be printed with the report of the debt commissioners of 1871, had stopped short of a full presentation of the actual facts with respect to the Virginia debt question.

In the absence of other evidence, it may well be inferred that the report of 1871 was all the evidence that West Virginia had to rely on, upon this important question, and would be taken as a second-hand confession on our part that this state owes one million dollars, with thirty-four years' interest thereon, as shown upon the face of the debt commissioner's report. Such is not the case, as is shown by the report of the senate finance committee of 1873, referred to and made a part of the resolution under consideration.

The report of 1873 was made after the most patient research by a senate committee, whose chairman, Hon. Jonathan M. Bennett, was fitted for the task. He had been one of the Virginia debt commissioners of 1871, and had for each year from 1821 compiled a statement of the amount paid into the Virginia treasury by the counties now composing West Virginia—the portion of the ordinary expenses of the state of Virginia, chargeable to West Virginia, and the amount of expenditures for roads and other public internal improvements within what is now West Virginia.

By this equitable process, the accounts between the two states were made up and shown. The account closed with the year 1893.

WE OWE NO DEBT.

The expenditures within this state prior to January, 1861, amounted to \$3,366,929 29, and the excess of our contributions to the treasury of Virginia, after deducting the full and equitable share of the ordinary expenses of the government of Virginia to be borne by West Virginia, amounted to \$3,892,000.

This incontrovertible report of the senate finance committee of 1873 should go out to the people of our state and to the country at large, as the best and latest evidence on this debt question. This state will stand thereon in perfect confidence. West Virginia does not owe one cent of this so-called debt.

Standing with one foot upon the Wheeling ordinance and the other on the report of 1873, fortified and backed by the report of 1871, the people of our state may rest secure for all time.

Judge Fleming's resolution was adopted, the number of copies to be printed being placed at 3,000. The resolution provides for the printing of the house resolution, together with the report of the debt commission of 1871 and the report of the senate committee of 1873.

EX-GOV. WILSON'S BILL

For Services in Connection With the Direct Tax Matter May Be Repealed—A Lively Time Over the Repeal Measure. The Night Session.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 7.—Mr. McDonald, of Jefferson county, made quite a spirited speech this evening on his motion to commit to the judiciary committee the bill repealing the act allowing the heirs of Beverly Tucker and E. W. Wilson 10 per cent of the direct tax due West Virginia. He claimed that the only question involved was whether or not this legislature proposed to deliberately repudiate a contract made by a former legislature and turn a deaf ear to the state which was due her out of what was supposed to be a valuable claim.

Mr. Campbell replied, paying particular attention to the part Mr. Wilson had played in the matter. He had investigated the matter, having been a member of the legislature at the time the bill making the appropriation had passed. Mr. Wilson was appointed on December 13, 1890, after all work in the case had been done, and nothing was left for him to do, except to draw the money. His work was chiefly in lobbying the bill making the appropriation for himself through the houses. Mr. Campbell had made particular inquiries into the matter, and discovered that Mr. Wilson had not approached the Republican members of Congress from this state in regard to it at all, and if he said anything to the Democratic members about it, it did no good, as they all of them voted against it.

MR. DANDRIDGE OBJECTS.

Mr. Dandridge replied, saying that it was not a question of the work Mr. Wilson had done. The greater part of the work had been done by Mr. Tucker and to repudiate the appropriation would be a violation of a solemn contract made with him, and a stain upon the hitherto spotless escutcheon of West Virginia.

THE HAYWARD TRIAL.

An Effort to Confound Blixt's Testimony Was Unavailing.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 7.—There was an intensely sensational scene in the court room to-day shortly after the Hayward murder trial opened. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer, was still on the stand, and Mr. Erwin began his day's campaign by charging directly that the witness had doctored his confession given yesterday to suit public clamor. The state objected to this manner of cross-examination and the court sustained the objection on the ground that it was an attack on character. Mr. Erwin then asked Blixt how he accounted for the discrepancy between the two statements he had made as to Harry's giving him the whisky. Blixt wanted to go into an explanation of this after his own ideas, but Erwin insisted on a direct answer. Again he tried to hedge, and answering that he was in no condition at the time of his original confession to remember details accurately.

"Any man that was in the condition I was in," said Blixt, "would not be likely to know whether the time Hayward brought the whisky was five o'clock or half-past seven."

HAYWARD LAUGHS.

Hayward laughed aloud at this and looked squarely at Blixt while the face of the murderer turned livid, his voice trembled and he half rose from the witness chair.

"Yes," he cried, "this is no laughing thing, I tell you. He was pointing one shaking hand straight at Hayward, and his lips trembled as he gasped, 'Yes, you—you are the man that do it all. I know I told the truth and you know—'"

Hayward with chin resting on his hand, his white teeth showing as his lips parted in a broad grin, had enraged the witness beyond endurance. Blixt was called down by the court and the cross-examination went on.

There was an immense throng present, at least four hundred being women. Dr. Thaddeus L. Hayward, brother of the accused, was present but did not go near his brother.

It was evident, as the cross-examination proceeded, that Erwin had determined upon different lines of attack from that attempted yesterday, which had so signally failed. He threatened and brow-beat the witness.

"I want to explain something," said Blixt.

"No, you don't," retorted the criminal lawyer. "You've babbled long enough; you've got to get down to business now. Did you not change your statement as to what time it was when Harry brought you the whisky because you had been informed that at that very time he was with a man named Waterman?"

"As I said before God what I have said was of myself. No one had told me anything at all."

"Did you make your second statement at the point of a revolver and under a threat?"

"No, I did not."

"In your first statement you said Harry gave you the cartridges about 6; now you say it was at 7."

DID NOT CHANGE.

"I did not change; I did not change! It was between 6 and 7."

And then the witness was led over the story again, in an effort to secure contradictions.

Mr. Erwin took up each discrepancy between Blixt's testimony yesterday and the first confession he made where in he asserted that Hayward had done the actual shooting and asked the witness the reason for it. Blixt's invariable reply was that he was confused at the time and his recollection was not clear. He had thought it over every day since then and all the details had come back to him. Often times the efforts of the lawyer to entrap him were foiled by the stolidity and simplicity of the witness.

For an hour in the afternoon the merciless Erwin kept Blixt on the rack. Not once did he entrap the witness into any serious contradiction, nor bring out any new fact that would be of service to the defense.

Blixt finally complained of a headache and was excused until to-morrow. His wife was called next. Her testimony was mainly corroborative of Blixt's story of his relations with Hayward and the many conversations they held.

The cross-examination was in progress when court adjourned.

ANOTHER DISASTER

Reported by the Atlantic Liner Majestic Off the Coast of Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—The White Star line steamer Majestic, Captain Parsell, from New York, January 30, for Liverpool, arrived here at 11:40 o'clock to-night. She reports having met with terrific gales throughout the passage, which was the slowest one she ever made. Her engines were slowed down for eighteen hours on Sunday, two Monday, nineteen Tuesday and fifteen on Wednesday. Some of the passengers on the steamer make an alarming report, which is confirmed by the crew. These passengers state that at half-past one o'clock Wednesday morning, when the steamer was about 200 miles west of Ireland, a small craft was observed to the northward of the Majestic, showing what seemed to be a torch signal of distress. The steamer's course was altered and she stood up in the direction of the craft, but on approaching to where the torchlight had been seen it suddenly disappeared. The Majestic cruised in the vicinity for an hour, exhibiting lights, but nothing more was seen. A strong wind was prevailing at the time and a high sea was running. No doubt is entertained that the small craft foundered.

Brooklyn Strikers Call for Their Wages.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Brooklyn's trolley strikers since the strike began have refused to draw the week's wages due them from the companies until to-day, when hundreds of the strikers went to the offices of the three roads affected and demanded their pay. It was said that 200 or 400 men were paid off during the day.

President Lawis said that none of the men had applied for reinstatement and he did not expect any applications until the men's money was exhausted.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to be solicitor general.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE

Is Held in Abeyance Until the Finance Bill's Fate Is Known.

BANKERS URGE SPEEDY ACTION.

But President Cleveland Is Not Alarmed—The Banking and Currency Committee's Amendments Defeated in the House—Hawaiian Questions Occupy the Senate's Time—High Interest Will Be Charged If London Purchases Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—It seems now to be settled that no announcement of another bond loan will be made until to-morrow night or later when the house will have voted on the pending administration bill. Messrs. Morgan and Belmont, of New York, who have been here during the last several days in consultation with the officials on the bond question, have returned home, and it is believed, without any positive knowledge as to what the administration would do. Close observers, however, are of the opinion that these gentlemen on behalf of their London clients, made the President a definite offer to take the whole \$100,000,000, but at a rate of interest considerably in excess of 3 per cent if not as high as 3-1/2 per cent. It is this high rate demanded that causes the President to hesitate. It is well known that he is disposed to delay matters in the hope of congressional action. It is understood that while here, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont expressed grave fear of the result, should the gold reserve be permitted to go much lower and strongly urged upon the President the necessity for speedy action. The President, it is understood, did not share his fears. He believes that the American people and those with most at stake, had sufficient confidence in our government and its institutions not to entertain any doubts of its ability and purpose to faithfully perform every obligation.

ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Second Day's Debate in the House Devoted to Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The second day's debate on the administration bill, authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 of gold bonds for the retirement of the legal tenders and treasury notes, was not productive of marked incident of any kind. A good deal of confusion existed after 2 o'clock when the committee began voting on amendments to the bill. Most of the amendments were defeated as rapidly as offered.

The committee on banking and currency sustained two defeats, two of the amendments proposed by that committee being voted down. They were the amendment proposing to strike out the section providing for the payment of customs duties in gold, which was allowed to stand amended so as to make them payable in gold and silver, and that compelling national banks to carry their reserve in gold and silver coin. Mr. Bland's substitute was ruled out on a point of order.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian question in general, and the Hawaiian cable in particular, were the main themes before the senate to-day. The diplomatic consular appropriation bill was taken up and would have been quickly disposed of except for the item of \$500,000 for immediately beginning cable construction between the United States and Hawaii. Mr. Mills (Texas) made a point of order against the cable proposition, which is likely to rule it out, but the decision was withheld until the senators could further debate Hawaii.

Mr. Gray, (Delaware), defended the course of Secretary Herbert, and of the administration, and caustically characterized the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani as a "mean, paltry conspiracy." He declared it was about as commendable as a husband beating a wife. The Hawaiian debate will be resumed to-morrow.

MR. REED'S PLAN

For Financial Relief Meets With Some Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Some opposition to Mr. Reed's financial plan is developing among the Republicans in the house, but what proportions it will assume, is a matter of doubt. Ultra-high tariff men are asserting that the first section of the substitute, that which provides for the issue of bonds, amounts to a recession from the Republican contention that the only trouble with the finances is the insufficiency of the revenue. They say that the Democrats have assumed the responsibility of running the government and should be compelled to bear the burden. Three Pennsylvania Republicans have come out openly against the Reed measure and with two or three silver men, are working against it. While some of the free silver Republicans will vote for the Reed substitute, others argue that from a party standpoint it will be good policy to encourage the Democrats to pass a bond measure with a gold proviso.

LILI'S ABDICATION.

How the News Was Received in Washington—Senator Morgan's Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Minister Thurston read the Associated Press account of the abdication of the ex-queen, with close interest, but refused to hazard an opinion as to whether or not the document signed by Liliuokalani would affect the general situation of even the attitude of the royalists.

"This action of the queen has a familiar ring to it," said the minister. "and it is a question just how much it is worth. It is right in line with what the rulers of Hawaii have been in the habit of doing whenever they were in a tight place, except that, in this case, the situation is worse and the declaration is of course more extreme than has ever been made before."

"Of course," continued Mr. Thurston, "this action of the ex-queen has no moral force whatever. She was nothing more than a private citizen and had no

powers to abdicate, but still it may or may not have some moral effect on the royalists and the Hawaiian natives."

Senator Morgan's face fairly beamed when he was shown the Associated Press dispatch announcing that Queen Liliuokalani had abdicated. "That is good news," he replied, "very good news indeed."

Other Democratic senators were of the opinion that this would tend to settle all Hawaiian problems. The Republican senators were also pleased.

STATE COAL EXCHANGE

Meets at Huntington—Big Attendance From the Lower Part of the State, but None From the Upper Part.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Feb. 6.—The State Coal Exchange met here to-day, President W. N. Page in the chair. The visitors were received by the chamber of commerce and on behalf of that body welcomed in a graceful speech by Hon. C. F. Welsh. The exchange held an executive session, at which were discussed the condition of the coal trade and the pending bill to prohibit railroads from dealing in coal. It was the unanimous judgment of the exchange that this bill would pass, and it was resolved to notify the legislature of this action.

The following concerns are represented:

Buckeye Coal & Coke Company, Caswell Creek Coal & Company, Harvey Coal & Coke Company, Mill Creek Coal & Coke Company, Coaldale Coal & Coke Company, Shamokin Coal & Coke Company, McDowell Coal & Coke Company, Robinson Coal Company, Belmont Coal Company, Stevenson Coal Company, Winifrede Coal Company, Carver Bros' Blackband Mining & Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Coal & Coke Company, Booth Bowen Coal & Coke Company, Indian Ridge Coal & Coke Company, Algoma Coal & Coke Company, Fire Creek Coal & Coke Company, Thurmond Coal Company, New River Coal Company, Central Coal Company, Dimmick Coal & Coke Company, Goodwill Coal & Coke Company, Beechwood Coal & Coke Company, Alaska Coal & Coke Company, Sterling Coal & Coke Company, Quinimont Coal & Coke Company, M. T. Davis & Co., The St. Clair Company, Beury Coal & Coke Company, Fayette Coal & Coke Company, Brown Coal & Coke Company, Boone Coal & Coke Company, Lick Branch Colliery Company, Carver Coal Company, Chesapeake Mining Company, Great Kanawha Colliery Company, Royal Coal & Coke Company, Glenn's Falls Coal & Coke Company, William Beury, Cooper & Co., Macdonald Colliery Company, Gauley Mountain Coal Co.

The absence of representatives from the upper part of the state was regretted, it being the desire to embrace within the exchange all the mines in West Virginia.

At 10:30 to-night members of the exchange sat down to a hospitable board provided by the chamber of commerce. Major Downtain presided.

The banquet was an elaborate affair and one of the most successful ever given in the state. It was spread in Snider's cafe, just opened to-day, and the largest equipped of its kind in West Virginia. The Chamber of Commerce had broken all records on this line. It was 10:30 when the guests adjourned to the banquet hall, and at midnight the speech making had only fairly begun.

President Page responded to the toast to the "West Virginia Coal Exchange." President Harvey to the "Huntington Chamber of Commerce." Col. E. S. Hutchinson to the "Pocahontas Flat Top Coal Field." J. A. McGaffin to the "New River District." Gov. MacCorkle to "The Kanawha Canal." M. L. Davis to "The Kanawha District." H. Pierce to "Our Railroads." Col. J. W. St. Clair to "Labor and Capital." With more on the list if time allowed.

The governor caused large outline maps to be displayed to illustrate his talk on the Kanawha canal. The toast was in harmony with the action of the exchange, which resolved unanimously in favor of the construction of the canal and government control.

The operators are much pleased with the result of the meeting, especially so with the development of a unanimous sentiment in favor of the coal agency bill now pending in the legislature. Some operators had opposed the measure and it was thought that they would divide the exchange on this question, as well as carry their opposition into the legislature. It is believed that the passage of the bill is now assured and that this will open a new era in the coal trade in this end of the state.

SAMOA LAND COMMISSION.

German Claims Receive Almost Full Recognition—England and the United States Fave Worse.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Post says that the land commission appointed by the three powers interested in the government of Samoa, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, has concluded its labors with the outcome that while the German claims received nearly full recognition, "the exaggerated demands of the British subjects and Americans were only modestly conceded."

The Post adds: "Moreover, the German districts were pronounced to be more suited for cultivation than the British and American districts."

The commission assigned 75,000 acres of land to the Germans, 38,000 to the English and 21,000 to the Americans.

School Children Narrowly Escape.

ELYMA, OHO, Feb. 6.—The furnace in the new West Side public school building blew up with terrific force during the noon recess of the school to-day. The northern wall of the main building was blown completely out. Fire immediately started and was only extinguished after much damage had been done. Had the explosion occurred fifteen minutes later when two hundred children would have been in the building a frightful loss of life would have occurred. The loss on the building will be about \$7,000.

Fighting in Kashkar.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.—A despatch from LaPorte says there has been severe fighting in the state of Kashkar (also called Chitral) between Umr, the khan of Jandol, and the Chitralis, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The Chitralis were defeated. Umr had four thousand men and of whom one thousand were armed with rifles.

For the first time in seventy-five years Lake Champlain is frozen over its entire length.

MR. PULLMAN

A Much Sought After Individual in Chicago These Days.

HIS PRESENCE DESIRED IN COURT.

But Mr. Pullman Cannot Be Found. Peculiar Action of One of His Clerks When Deputy Jones Called. Contempt of Court—Eugene V. Debs on the Stand in the Conspiracy Case—Denies the Authorship of a Telegram.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—"If Mr. Pullman has evaded the serving of the subpoena, I shall certainly punish him for contempt of court," said Judge Grosscup this evening.

To-morrow morning half a dozen of George M. Pullman's clerks will be brought before the judge and sworn as to their knowledge of Mr. Pullman's actions on Monday.

A subpoena was issued for his presence as a witness in Judge Grosscup's court on behalf of the defense in the conspiracy cases. The subpoena was given to Deputy United States Marshal Jones on Monday morning. At the office of the Pullman company, he was informed by one of the attendants that Mr. Pullman was in the building and in his private office. Another clerk who was requested to inform Mr. Pullman that some one wished to see him, inquired of Deputy Jones his business. He was informed that he had a subpoena for Mr. Pullman to appear in the Debs trial. The clerk returned to the outer office in a few moments and said that Mr. Pullman was not in the office, but would be in later. All Monday the clerks kept the deputy running up and down the elevator; each time he returned he was informed that Mr. Pullman either had gone out or had not yet returned.

On Monday night, the deputy called at Mr. Pullman's residence. He was told that Mr. Pullman had not yet returned home, but was expected at any time. At midnight Mr. Pullman had not been reported as having returned home, and the deputy gave up the search for the night. Tuesday morning when he called at the office of the Pullman company, he was told that Mr. Pullman had gone out of town; that he was either in New York or in Washington. The clerk did not know when Mr. Pullman had left Chicago, only that he had gone away.

Eugene V. Debs was on the stand all the afternoon and will be again to-morrow. He was shown the famous "save your money and buy a gun" telegram, and said he had not sent it or seen it until it had been sent out by one of the directors. Other telegrams in which the government charged violence by indirection and inference were shown him and he denied having sent them, and denied the inference drawn by the prosecution.

In reference to the riots at the stock yards, he had issued a statement to the Associated Press disclaiming responsibility for the turbulence there, and asserting that it was being committed by others than the American Railway Union.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Spanish chamber of deputies yesterday adopted a bill imposing an import duty on foreign grains of 2.50 pesetas per hectolitre.

Burglars entered the county clerk's office at Chicago sometime during Tuesday night or yesterday morning and secured \$110 in currency and checks for \$3,000.

President Cleveland has decided the dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic over the Misiones country in favor of Brazil. Both countries left the matter to his arbitration.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has sent £100 to be divided among the crew of the fishing smack Wildflower, the vessel that rescued the twenty survivors of the Elbe disaster.

The large store and warehouse of W. W. Welsh and the dwelling house of Frank Robbitt, at Rockville, Md., were yesterday destroyed by fire. Three persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

The 1,400 employees of the Alice mill, of the United States Rubber Company, at Woonsocket, R. I., have received notice that the entire works will shut down on February 11, for an indefinite period.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst appeared yesterday before the senate committee at Albany, N. Y., in charge of the bill for the re-organization of the police department of New York, and presented an argument in opposition to the proposed bi-partisan commission plan.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning no news had been received of the French line steamer La Gascogne, Captain Baudeant, from Havre. She is now nearly four days overdue. The White Star liner Tonic, from Liverpool, has not yet been sighted. She is over a day due.

John Brabak, an Austrian, yesterday went to the home of his sister-in-law, Mary Brabak, living on Prospect street, Allegheny, Pa., and without warning drew a revolver and shot her in the head. He then ran to his own room, laid down on the bed and shot himself through the heart.

Yesterday H. Clay Evans, Republican candidate for the Tennessee governorship, took the oath of office, which was administered by a magistrate in the state library. After Mr. Evans had taken the oath of office the secretary of state was formally requested to file the oath. He smiled and declined to do so.

The Chinese fleet in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei is still holding out against the Japanese. The Chinese vessels have shelled that part of the town which it was supposed was occupied by the Japanese. Three foreigners, named Walpole, Schnell and Thomas, are reported to have been killed or taken prisoners.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, heavy snow; cold wave Friday morning. For Ohio, snow; colder in western portion; northeast gales, shifting to northwest. THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
At Pittsburgh by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 0 1/2 p. m. 6
9 a. m. 0 7 p. m. 6
12 m. 3 Weather—Snow.